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A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 31st, 1893.

The telegrams received here on the 26th of the recall of Admiral O. F. Stanton, commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces on this station, occasioned a general surprise. It was not known that the Brazilian government had complained of him, nor was it known that any breach of etiquette had been committed. We have no disposition to discuss a question which can only be settled by the authorities at Washington; we have besides only one side of the case, and the other can not be known until Admiral Stanton makes his official reply to the charges made. All that can be said is that he is accused of receiving and returning calls from Admiral Custodio de Mello, before having called on the constituted authorities. We are advised that these calls were of the briefest character and were devoid of all political interest. The relations between the officers of other nationalities and the insurgent chief probably led to the impression that no importance was attached to these calls. Whether an error was made, or not, we do not presume to say, but in view of the fact that an officer of long experience, unblemished character and good judgment is concerned, there can certainly be no ground for the harsh criticisms on his conduct which some of the partisans of the government have seen fit to make. That no intentional slight or offence was committed, no one can dispute, for Admiral Stanton had only just arrived and could have formed no opinion on the conflict. We are glad to say that his recall, not "dismissal" as some native journalists say, is universally regretted, not only by Americans, but by foreigners of every nationality. He had already won the confidence and esteem of a large number of residents, who not only sympathize with his misfortune, but who deeply regret his departure.

We have received a long communication from a gentleman connected with this *prapa* in regard to our discussion of the question of non-intervention. As the great part of this communication is devoted to the questions at issue between the government and the insurgents, which we are not permitted to discuss, and to the conduct of the foreign representatives in relation to the events which have recently occurred, which we are likewise prohibited from discussing, we must decline to give it space in these columns. Our correspondent will surely not expect us to publish a criticism and denunciation, which can not be answered without incurring penalties of a serious character. A part of his argument is based on a misapprehension of our position, and as for his conclusions we can do no better than to refer him to any standard modern authority on international law. One paragraph, however, we can not allow to pass without reply. He says:

"I have now still to draw your kind attention to the consequences resulting from the proceedings as well as from the abstainance (sic; non-intervention) of the foreign representatives. It is well known that these gentlemen have declared, on more than one occasion, their sympathies for Mr. Mello—their knowledge beforehand of the outbreak of a naval revolt—and their conviction of the victorious end in his favor."

We quote this, not only to show what measures have been adopted to discredit the purposes of the foreign diplomatic corps—for these charges have been industriously and openly circulated by the friends of the government—but for the express purpose of challenging their accuracy. We are not in the confidence of the diplomats resident here, and we have no means of knowing what they have said, or left unsaid, but we will risk our reputation as a journalist on the assertion that the above statement is not true. We challenge any man to bring us proofs that any minister accredited to the government of Brazil has ever declared his sympathy for the revolt, or has ever said that he knew of the intended outbreak. Such remarks from a diplomat would insure his immediate recall, as every one of them is aware. It is inconceivable that such reports can find credence in a community so largely composed of foreigners and business men whose knowledge of the world and of diplomatic usages ought to be far above the average. Such reports might be believed in the interior of Goyaz, but here in Rio de Janeiro there is no possible excuse for it. We are not authorized to speak for the diplomatic corps, but we desire to say that they have employed every means within their power to do what is right and equitable in this difficulty. They are accredited to the government of Brazil, which is represented by Marshal Floriano Peixoto and his cabinet, but this does not require them to participate in any internal question between Brazilians. Had this revolt occurred in Ouro Preto, or even among the battalions garrisoning this city, no question could have arisen as to the propriety of their non-intervention. Then why should an exception be made simply because it is a naval revolt, instead of an army revolt? They have tried to do in this case, if we have understood them correctly, just what they would have done in case of a revolt on shore. Of course, other questions have arisen, originating in risks to commerce, etc., which would not have been encountered in a revolt of land forces, but the general principle is the same. Instead of condemning them for not assisting the government to put down this revolt, the people of this city ought to bear in mind that they owe the foreign diplomats a lasting debt of gratitude for offering their mediation to protect them from bombardment. Had it not been for their efforts, and in no small measure to their forbearance, the city of Rio de Janeiro would unquestionably have suffered the fate of Niteroy. Instead of carping at them, criticising and blaming them, and spreading false reports about them, we ought to be thanking them with overflowing hearts for the great service which they have rendered to us.

### MARTIAL LAW.

Decree No. 1577, of October 28th, 1893.

Extends to the 30th of the coming month of November the term for which martial law was declared by Decree No. 1563, of the 13th inst.

Whereas, the grave internal disturbance caused at some points within the territory of the union by the revolt of a part of the national navy, has not yet ceased to exist, so that constitutional guarantees can not yet be restored;

Therefore, the Vice-President of the republic of the United States of Brazil hereby resolves, in conformity with Art. 80 of the constitution, to extend to the 30th of the coming month of November the time for which martial law was declared in the federal district and in the states of Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

Federal Capital, October 28th, 1893, 5th year of the republic.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.  
Fernando Lobo.

### THE NAVAL REVOLT.

Our last report closed with the 23rd. There had been but little change in the situation here, as the engagements between the forts had resulted in nothing more than slight damages to their lightly-constructed dependencies. The streets were full of rumors, however, and many items of news had been received from the south which was inconvenient to publish while the government was silent on the subject.

During the 24th the forts and squadron maintained silence. The garrison of Villegaignon could be seen at the batteries ready for a reopening of hostilities and at 6 p. m. a shot was fired to indicate a willingness to

begin, but the national forts made no response. It was reported that they were short of ammunition, but this, of course, might have been an unfounded rumor. There were several skirmishes on the shore line in the early morning, but without result.

On the morning of the 25th fighting was renewed in Niteroy over the possession of the Armação, the land forces trying to drive the insurgents away from the place and the latter trying to protect the men at work in the deposits. The firing continued, with but few interruptions, during the greater part of the day, but without any apparent result except that the sailors were left undisturbed in their work of removing stores. Later on the batteries of S. João opened on Villegaignon, perhaps with the object of making a diversion from Niteroy. The insurgent fort did not reply, however, even when some of the shells fell in the barracks and within the walls. About half past five in the evening the *Aquidaban* hoisted the signal for a general attack, and in a moment everything was changed. The *Aquidaban*, followed by the *Trojano*, moved down near Gragoatá and opened fire on the national forts, seconded soon after by the heavy guns of Villegaignon. For a few minutes the cannonade was terrific. A number of shells were seen to fall within the walls of Villegaignon, and from the dust observed much damage must have resulted to the light structures inside. Several shells were also seen to fall inside of Santa Cruz, and the guns of Lage were silenced for a time by a well directed shot. The engagement led to no practical results, however, for the forts suffered but slight material damages and the ships withdrew from it without a scratch. The light came to an end at 7 o'clock.

An incident occurred at the beginning of the engagement, which for a time distracted the attention of all observers. Just as the *Aquidaban* had opened fire, a column of flame and smoke was seen to rise just beyond Armação point, followed by a tremendous crash. Many believed that the *Guambara* had blown up, as that vessel was completely hidden with smoke at the time. A hundred rumors were soon afloat, the majority of which were to the effect that the powder magazine of the insurgents had been completely destroyed. It was also claimed that the explosion was caused by a shot from one of the shore guns. From subsequent inquiry we learn that the explosion occurred in a temporary powder deposit on some rocks at the head of Mocanguê island, which had been located there some years ago. A considerable quantity of powder, our informant adds, was scattered about on the floor, owing to the breaking of packages, which was probably unfit for use. How much the insurgents had in store there is not known, but it is probable they had left little or none, as they had withdrawn the vessel and men stationed there to guard the place. It is believed by some that the place was blown up by the insurgents themselves, as a torpedo boat was in the vicinity and three men were seen to leave the place only a short time before the explosion. The quantity of powder exploded is estimated from three to ten tons.

Nothing of interest occurred on the 26th beyond the continued removal of munitions and stores from the Armação deposits to the insurgent vessels and to some point up the bay. Although we are constantly told that the insurgents have been repelled, hundreds of them can be seen with a good glass constantly at work removing these stores. Aside from this there was nothing of interest on the bay to engage the attention of the thousands of idle spectators who spend the whole day on the water front watching the squadron and the forts. A new and lucrative industry has sprung up at these points, the letting of glasses to spectators.

Beyond the great activity displayed by the smaller boats, and an occasional exchange of shots between the insurgent vessels and the Niteroy batteries, there was little to engage the spectator's attention on the 27th. A number of shots were fired at Villegaignon by the batteries of S. João, apparently for practice, but without much result, the former remaining silent. There were many rumors afloat in the city, as usual, but the day closed without an event of importance. The *Pais* to-day received a telegram from the Niteroy chief of police, claiming that the explosion of the 25th was caused by a Krupp gun fired from Ponta de Areia.

The 28th also passed in comparative quiet. A violent fire across the bay on the 28th had caused much curiosity, the *Pais* claim-

ing that it was one of the Armação deposits, but no certain information on this point could be obtained. This morning a battery of rapid-firing guns was discovered on Mocanguê island, mounted there by the insurgents to protect the vessels in that vicinity against the Krupp gun on monte l at Ponta de Areia by the government forces. There was some firing between these two batteries, in which an infantry force is said to have taken part. The forts were silent during the day, and there was no movement in the squadron, except among the launches and the boats employed to bring off munitions from the Armação. Persistent rumors were still afloat that formal notice had been given to the foreign powers of the organization of a revolutionary government at Desterro, but of this we could obtain no satisfactory confirmation.

The 29th proved to be another field day, although the indications in the morning were that the forts were disposed to permit the day to pass in peace. The artillerists of S. João, however, were determined to force another engagement and began early in the day to practice on the walls of Villegaignon. But few shots were fired at this time, however, as the insurgent fort showed no disposition to respond. At half past five, the regular time, it would appear, for opening fire, the engagement began, both Santa Cruz and S. João firing their heavy guns upon the plucky little fortress. In a few minutes the engagement was general, the government forts firing continuously and rapidly, Villegaignon responding only at intervals. In point of strength the insurgent fort is no match for its opponents, for it has but six or seven available guns to meet the 30 or 40 which the three outside forts are able to use. This inequality is shown by the fact that in this engagement the government forts fired 329 shots, if the *Pais* counted correctly, to which Villegaignon responded with only 59 shots, of which only 8 were from the large guns.

A larger percentage of the shots took effect on Villegaignon this time, than on any preceding bombardment, and the barracks and inside buildings suffered accordingly, but as far as outside appearances show the walls of the fort are still intact and not a gun has been dismounted. As for the result on the outside forts nothing is definitely known, but it is quite certain that they suffered but little from the fire of Villegaignon, whose artillerists had no time either to load or train their guns. The firing ceased at 7 o'clock, it being then too dark to see the forts on either side. During the progress of the fight, several shots passed over Villegaignon and fell in the bay near the war arsenal, and on two occasions the pieces from bursting shells fell uncomfortably near the shore.

In Niteroy the firing continued during the day, having begun (the *Pais* confesses it) in the morning by the shore batteries. Beyond the damage caused to the town, there was nothing to show for it, the land forces remaining in their trenches and the ships at their usual anchorages.

Yesterday seems to have been devoted almost wholly to offensive operations on the opposite side of the bay. In the morning a force of mines is said to have landed in Barreto, a suburb of Niteroy, where an engagement with the land forces resulted. The results are not yet known, but as the sound of small arms continued during the day it would appear that the insurgents had secured a permanent footing on land and were fighting to gain the rear of the forces behind the Armação. During the day also the insurgents were engaged in landing and mounting a heavy gun on Mocanguê island, commanding the Ponta de Areia and S. Lourenço bay. The land batteries were silent during the day, owing perhaps to the necessity of preparations against the new movement of the insurgents. On the bay, nothing occurred of special importance. Both the squadron and the forts remained silent. The steam launches of the insurgents were active as usual, and the garrison of Villegaignon were engaged in repairing damages and strengthening their defences. The news of the loss of a government steamer bringing up troops from Rio Grande was again current, but we have been unable to find a confirmation of it. The *Republica* left Montevideo on the 22nd and might have returned in time to capture the steamer, but we are at a loss to know how the news could have come up the coast.

This morning there was a sharp skirmish along the shore of Gloria hill and Praia do Flamengo between a couple of torpedo boats

—Dr. Bernardino Ferreira da Silva, the retiring chief of police, has been made minister of the supreme military court.







October 28th, 1893.

## BANKS.

Capital.	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Non-dividend	Last year	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000\$	4,000,000\$	355,237\$	Agricultura do Brazil.....	2 1/2 - July 91	80\$	21,000	.... = 21 1/2
1,000,000	600,000	40,000	Aliança do Brazil.....	5 \$20 - July 91	130	60,000	.... = 60
5,000,000	5,000,000	473,819	Alitalia.....	10 000 - Jan. 92	200	250,000	.... = 250
10,000,000	2,400,000	343,374	Brasilianische.....	10 000 - Feb. 92	100	75,000	.... = 75
M 10,000,000	M 5,000,000	1,000,000	Brazil e Londres.....	5 000 - Feb. 93	40	1,500	.... = 150
3,393,000	3,393,000	100,000	Brazil Telex America.....	2 000 - July 92	200	16,000	.... = 160
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,839,824	Clôvis Lallouette.....	6 000 - July 92	40	155,000	.... = 155
2,000,000	1,513,122	1,513,122	Comercial do Rio de Jan.....	10 000 - July 92	200	120,000	.... = 120
80,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	Commercia.....	5 000 - July 91	100	7,000	.... = 70
2,000,000	2,000,000	306,159	Comercio.....	5 000 - Jan. 92	200	200,000	.... = 200
80,000,000	1,000,000	3,500,000	Comercio.....	5 000 - Jan. 92	200	200,000	.... = 200
.....	1,600,000	.....	do 2 series.....	2 000 - July 91	70	30,000	.... = 30
80,000,000	80,000,000	1,152,419	Construtor do Brazil.....	2 0 0 - Feb. 93	200	18,000	.... = 180
1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Comercio Commercial.....	6 000 - July 91	100	170,000	.... = 170
4,000,000	4,000,000	412,937	Credito Tararuto.....	6 000 - July 91	200	175,000	.... = 175
23,000,000	20,000,000	1,000,000	Credito Telex.....	2 000 - July 92	200	38,000	.... = 380
40,000,000	30,000,000	224,553	Credito Populár.....	12 000 - Jan. 92	160	16,500	.... = 165
20,000,000	2,500,000	975,475	Credito Real do Brazil.....	10 000 - Jan. 92	200	110,000	.... = 110
.....	1,853,800	.....	do 2 series.....	12 000 - Jan. 92	100	21,000	.... = 210
1,000,000	8,000,000	937,151	Credito Real e Internac.....	7 500 - July 91	1,500	12,000	.... = 120
5,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	Depositos e Descontos.....	10 000 - July 92	200	175,000	.... = 175
5,000,000	5,000,000	485,310	Fraco-Brazilian.....	3 000 - Jan. 93	200	48,000	.... = 480
10,000,000	10,000,000	516,343	Instituto de Melhoramentos.....	1 200 - July 91	100	9,500	.... = 95
1,000,000	1,000,000	255,000	Intermediac.....	8 000 - July 91	200	200,000	.... = 200
30,000,000	10,000,000	277,544	Lavoura e Commercio.....	10 000 - July 91	200	110,000	.... = 110
41,500,000	7,750,000	6,500,000	London & Brazilian, Limit.....	10 000 - Apr. 93	610	.....	.... = 117 1/2
10,000,000	10,000,000	130,000	Metropolitano do Brazil.....	10 000 - Oct. 91	200	2,500	.... = 25
1,000,000	2,000,000	160,000	Mercantil dos Vargueiros.....	10 000 - Jan. 92	200	100,000	.... = 100
10,000,000	31,000,000	.....	Nacional Brazilian.....	.....	100	800,000	.... = 800
3,500,000	9,000,000	441,886	Operac.....	300 - Aug. 91	10	5,500	.... = 55
10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	Rio e Rio.....	10 000 - July 91	200	100,000	.... = 100
10,000,000	3,000,000	535,000	Populár.....	5 000 - July 91	100	55,000	.... = 550
190,000,000	167,431,000	68,734,000	República do Brazil.....	6 000 - July 91	200	131,000	.... = 131
.....	.....	.....	do 2 series.....	2 000 - July 91	200	131,000	.... = 131
1,000,000	907,000	71,063	Rio de Janeiro.....	2 000 - July 91	200	70,000	.... = 700
20,000,000	4,000,000	1,060,520	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	6 000 - July 92	60	30,000	.... = 300
20,000,000	15,000,000	7,126,250	Rioale Hypothecac.....	1 000 - July 91	200	125,000	.... = 125
.....	.....	.....	do 2 series.....	2 000 - July 91	200	125,000	.... = 125
2,000,000	2,000,000	804,853	Sociedade Bancaria.....	6 000 - July 91	200	100,000	.... = 100
11,000,000	12,000,000	803,000	Sul-Americac.....	10 000 - Jan. 92	200	14,000	5 000 - = 50
14,000,000	6,200,000	316,652	União Ibero-Americac.....	5 000 - Jan. 92	100	7,000	.... = 70
PROVINCIAL							
7,500,000\$	7,500,000	573,793\$	Credito Real S. Paulo.....	10 000 - July 93	200	150,000	.... = 150
.....	.....	.....	do 2 series.....	10 000 - July 93	40	24,000	.... = 240
10,000,000	1,000,000	759,000	Mercantil, Santos.....	10 000 - July 91	200	100,000	.... = 100
.....	2,250,000	199,000	do 2 series.....	2 000 - July 91	80	40,000	.... = 400
10,000,000	5,000,000	525,000	S. Paulo.....	6 000 - July 91	100	123,000	.... = 1230
24,000,000	7,553,290	36,383	União S. Paulo.....	5 000 - Jan. 92	70	75,000	.... = 750

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Bonds	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
79,537,200	Jan.—July	6	Credito Real do Brazil...	100\$	32 1/2	.... — 35 1/2
11,001,800	do	5	do gold...	141 1/2	9 3/800	
468,200	Apr.—Oct.	7	Credito Real de S. Paulo...	100\$	8 1/2	
6,765,800	do	7	Credito Rural e Internacional	100	8 1/2	
8,000	do	6	Republica do Brazil...	100	6 1/2	
6,136,635	do	5	do gold...	100		
300,000	May—Nov.	6	Piedral...	100	5 1/2	
9,381,200	Jan.—Jul.	6	Uniao Agricola do Brazil...	100	8 1/2	
	do	6	Uniao...	100		

## MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	New issues raised	Lost in 2c	Closing quotation
6,000,000\$	6,000,000\$	498,394\$	Altagracia .....	— July 93	200\$	305\$00c	—
800,000	800,000	131,051	América Fabril .....	18\$000—Feb. 93	200	200	—
5,000,000	4,500,000	85,718	Brasil Industrial .....	— Feb. 93	200	170 000	—
300,000	300,000	563	Brasileira .....	8 000—Aug. 90	200	200 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	56,900	Confiança .....	— July 93	100	220 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	241,000	Confiança Industrial .....	10 000—July 93	200	250 000	—
4,000,000	2,000,000	—	Covafavel .....	3 100—July 91	200	150 000	—
250,000	250,000	163,895	D. Isabel .....	30 000—Jan. 93	200	133 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	49,351	Estadual Mineira .....	12 000—Jan. 93	200	200 000	—
600,000	1,000,000	—	Manifacura Fluviante .....	— July 93	200	200	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	31,314	Petropolitana .....	6 000—Mar. 93	200	115 000	18\$000—18\$000
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Progresso Ind. da Brazil .....	7 000—July 93	200	160 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	227,332	Rio de Janeiro .....	4 000—July 88	200	200 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	137,647	S. Lazaro .....	8 000—Aug. 91	200	235 000	—
35,000,000	18,000,000	—	do a series .....	—	100	4 000	—
85,000	750,000	46,676	S. Paulo de Alcantara .....	— July 93	200	200 000	—
10,000,000	4,480,000	—	União Industrial S. Sebastian .....	3 400—Jan. 91	200	8 000	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Café	Café paid up	Reserve fund	Overplus	Dividend paid	Number in vote	Last year	Cash in position
1,500,000	1,500,000	375,000	Agrícola e Com. do Brazil	28000-Jan-75	300	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Agrícola de Parana mema	30000-July-71	60	18,000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	Agrícola de Itand	10000-July-71	100	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	20,183	Brazil Textile	15000-July-71	90	—	—
1,000,000	7,000,000	—	Car. e Viçia Fluminense	40000-July-71	200	215,000	—
900,000	900,000	130,000	Central Fatoe do Brazil	10000-July-73	100	100,000	—
758,400	758,400	104,337	Carnegie's Fluminense	— July-73	200	100,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	30,819	Central do Brazil	40000-July-73	80	40,000	—
1,000,000	1,500,000	55,000	Central Fatoe do Brazil	10000-July-73	100	100,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	37,812	Central Fatoe do Brazil	10000-July-73	100	100,000	—
966,800	966,800	23,453	Cruz Brasileira	10000-Aug-71	89	14,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Commercial	5000-Feb-72	100	—	—
600,000	600,000	—	Comércio de Santos	10000-Feb-72	100	—	—
600,000	600,000	2,287,744	Empresa de Obras Publicas	15000-Sept-71	400	12,000	35000
1,000,000	1,200,000	433,337	Industrial do Brazil	— Feb-73	100	—	—
1,250,000	1,250,000	101,216	Central de Commercio e Fatoe	30000-Feb-73	100	20,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	3,351,394	Melhoramentos no Brazil	10000-Feb-73	100	20,000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	31,001	do do Rio	10000-Jan-71	100	20,000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	69,304	do do S. Paulo	10000-Aug-71	100	20,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	40,000	Metropolitano	10000-Aug-71	100	20,000	—
7,500,000	7,500,000	24,489	Nacional Fatoe e Fatoe	10000-Jan-71	100	10,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	5,803	Nacional de Obras	50000-Jan-71	100	20,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Nova Era Rital	50000-Jan-71	100	20,000	—
50,000,000	10,000,000	—	Obras Hydroelctricas do Brazil	10000-Jan-71	40	2,000	—
10,000,000	300,000	39,000	Obras do Brazil	10000-Jan-71	40	2,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	19,577	Saneamento do Rio	10000-Jan-71	40	2,000	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	61,353	Servico Maritimo	60000-Aug-73	100	20,000	—
10,000,000	3,000,000	36,201	Torres Brasileira	80000-Jan-71	100	20,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	7,712	Uniao Ina, dos Est do Brazil	10000-Jan-71	100	20,000	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

